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NO. 53.

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Sept. 9, 1857—14.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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(Aug. 14, 1857—14.)

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
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and disbursements and my personal services, by calling
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March 11, 1857—14.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1857—14.

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OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in the Courts held in Frankfort, and
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WILL attend to all business referred to them in
the Courts of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—14.

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Aug. 26, 1857—14.

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Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—14.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE-COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET,

Rooms, &c.—Etc. &c., near Broadway.

June 8, 1857—14.

THE COMMONWEALTH
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Jno. N. Norton, of the Episcopal church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of the following Senate bills, viz:

A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky institution for the education of the blind.

An act to establish magistrates' districts in Letcher county.

An act to change the county lines between Perry and Letcher counties.

An act to amend the charter of the Ewing female institute at Perryville.

An act to incorporate the Paris and Clinton turnpike road company.

An act for the benefit of the trustees of school district No. 23, in Whitley county.

And the passage of several H. R. bills, and a resolution fixing a time for the adjournment of the General Assembly; [the resolution prolongs the session to Feb. 15th.]

REPORT OF THE MONODOPHILIAN SOCIETY OF L. E.

The Speaker read before the Senate the report of the Monodophilian Society of industrial education; ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Was granted to Mr. MATTHEWSON until Monday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GROVER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what amount of additional labor his devisor upon the Auditor of Public Accounts resulting from the late laws in relation to the registration of marriages, deaths, births, &c.

Also, whether additional clerks are required by the Auditor, to perform the additional labor of the office; and if so the amount necessary to be appropriated for the payment of said clerks here, and that they be paid by bill or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILKLIFFE—a bill for the benefit of W. H. Hammett, late sheriff of Lincoln county.

Mr. ROCH—a bill to incorporate the Hopkinson post-prime company; passed.

Mr. EVANS—a bill concerning the police judge and marshal of Greenup county.

Mr. J. T. WHITE—a bill to establish the town of Jacksboro in McCracken county; passed.

Mr. BROWN—a bill authorizing the county courts of Meade and Breckinridge counties to change a state law; passed.

Mr. CHAMBLIN—a bill creating a police judge and marshal for the town of Burlington in Boone county; passed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG—a bill to establish a new court at West Point, in Hardin county; passed.

Mr. BRANN—a bill to change the time for holding quarterly courts in Pendleton county; passed.

Mr. J. S. CALDWELL—a bill to incorporate Salem church in Shively county; passed.

Mr. MACHEN—a bill to establish an additional voting place in Crittenden county; passed.

Mr. CROSSLAND—a bill to incorporate the town of Monticello, in Fulton county; passed.

Mr. LEADLEY—a bill to amend the charter of the Providence mining, manufacturing and shipping company; passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WALKER—a bill for the benefit of Q. C. Shanks.

Same—a bill for the benefit of S. Coleman of Ohio county.

Mr. GRÖVER—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville & Frankfort branch railroad company.

Mr. BRUNER—a bill to charter a lodge of masons in Carroll county.

Mr. IRVINE—a bill for the benefit of Jno. Miller of Madison county.

Mr. READ—a bill for the purpose of regulating the election of trustees of the Hodgenville seminary.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill for the benefit of the Bigg and Harrisonville turnpike road company.

Mr. BUCKNER—a bill to charter the Hopkinsville library association.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill for the benefit of certain school districts in Lewis county.

Mr. RUST—a bill for the benefit of William Corum.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received announcing his approval and signing of a Senate bill.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Messrs. FISK and TAYLOR two bills were withdrawn from the H. R.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. WALTON from the committee on Enrollment reported several bills correctly enrolled.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILKLIFFE, Propositions and Grievances—a bill to reduce into one, the several acts in relation to the town of Springfield; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Moundsville; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Birdstown and Simpson's creek turnpike road company; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Cynthiana; passed.

Also—an act establishing an additional voting place in Lawrence county; passed.

Also—an act to amend the charter of the town of Greenville; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Dennis Purcell and others, of Nelson county; passed.

Also—a bill to charter St. Thomas theological seminary, of Nelson county; passed.

Also—a bill to charter the Harroldsburg and Chaplinton turnpike road company; passed.

Also—a bill regulating streets and alleys in Caseyville; passed.

Also—a bill to change the county line between Boyle and Garrard counties; passed in the orders of the day.

Also—a bill for the benefit of A. H. Bell, of Crittenden county; passed.

Also—a bill to authorize the county court of Washington county, to sell a seminary; passed.

Also—a bill to provide for running the county lines between Estill and Owsley counties; passed in the orders of the day.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John Troutman, of Nelson county; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Birchfield; passed.

Also—a bill concerning the police judge of Hawesville; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Harrison county; passed.

Also—a bill to regulate tolls on the Cumberland Gap road, in Kentucky; passed.

Also—a bill amending an act incorporating the Hartsville and Stanford turnpike road company; passed.

Also—a bill to provide for holding a court in the city of Covington; passed.

Also—is discharged from a petition of the citizens of Kenton county; discharged.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the Judge and Commonwealth's attorney for the 10th judicial district; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the town of Stamps in Scott county; passed.

Also—a bill to procure a supply of the reports of the decisions of the court of appeals; ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Also—a bill to provide for holding a court in the city of Covington; passed.

Also—is discharged from a petition of the citizens of Kenton county; discharged.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Judith E. Bush; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the act to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Elyville; with the opinion of the committee it should not pass.

Mr. Speaker (KING,) by consent addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. BUCKNER opposed it.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH (P.) advocated the bill.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—asked to be discharged from the petition and memorial of the citizens of the city of Hickman and Fulton county in relation to the extension of the limits of the city of Hickman; passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH opposed the discharge of the committee, and hoped the Senate would instruct them to bring in a bill to enlarge the city limits.

Mr. BUCKNER replied to Mr. SILVERTOOTH.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH again opposed the discharge of the committee.

The Senate refused to discharge the committee, and Mr. BUCKNER under instructions reported a bill to extend the limits of the city of Hickman; passed.

Mr. FISK, Judiciary—a bill permitting the sale of real estate at the court house door in New port.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the German Methodist Episcopal church of Newport; passed.

Same—a bill to charter the German workmen's benevolent association of Covington, Kentucky; passed.

Same—is to be discharged from a leave in relation to trials before justices, and quarterly courts; &c. discharged.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge company; passed.

Same—a bill regulating the sale of partnership property taken in execution for the debt of one of the partners; passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Hickman in Fulton county; passed.

Mr. EDWARDS, Judiciary—a bill to charter the Russellville and Logan county agricultural, mechanical, and stock association; passed.

Same—a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Russellville; passed.

Same—a bill to increase the compensation of guards of criminals; re-acted.

Same—a bill to exempt hired slaves from attachment for execution for the debts of the master; &c. discharged.

Same—a bill for the benefit of San. Gains of Frankfort; the constitution, as revised by the Senate, required by the debts of the master; &c. passed.

Same—a bill to change the name of the town of Grafton; passed.

Also—a bill to create an additional voting place in Jefferson county; passed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, Claims—a bill for the benefit of A. C. Lindsey, of Hancock county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of T. B. Eaton of Morgan county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of J. B. Harper, of Letcher county; passed.

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Mr. PORTER offered an amendment that the principal clerk be appointed Mr. J. H. JOHNSON as an additional assistant clerk; Mr. JOHNSON appeared, and was sworn.

ALSO—a bill for the benefit of John Dailey of Breckinridge county; passed.

Also—an act to change the place of voting in the Meadow Creek district in Whitley county; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge company; passed.

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ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT CLERK

The SPEAKER announced that the principal clerk had appointed Mr. J. H. JOHNSON as an additional assistant clerk; Mr. JOHNSON appeared, and was sworn.

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The price of the Daily Commonwealth for the session will be 41 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—variably in advance.

The Governor's house will be open for the reception of company from 8 o'clock until 11 1/2 o'clock, on every Monday evening during the session of the General Assembly.

The editorial remarks of the Louisville Courier, in connection with the report of certain speeches made in the late American State Convention, has been the means of placing in our possession the report of some remarks made in the Democratic Convention held in this city on the 8th of January. Our reporter attended the Democratic Convention, and made a report of its proceedings, which, so far as we have heard, was entirely satisfactory to both parties. In all Conventions of a political character, gentlemen will indulge in remarks, anecdotes, and allusions, which may be very well received at the moment, and be free, at the time, from the charge of impropriety, when a report of the same is worded up and commented upon, by the promptings of a bitter, inidious, reckless, and demagogic partisan feeling, and displayed in the columns of a newspaper, will convey a very erroneous idea of the proceedings. In view of this, we carefully avoided any allusion to the irregularities of expression adopted by the delegates of the Democratic Convention; because we well knew that gentlemen would sometimes indulge in such irregularities of propriety, and because we supposed that the press had sufficient regard for the common decent propriety which should govern it, to overlook and pass by the occasional pleasanties which are inoffensive at the moment, but which do not look well in print.

After paying for the printing of Paradise Lost, and furnishing institutions and individuals with the copies of the work for which they had subscribed, Mr. Headly had on hand more than a hundred copies of Paradise Lost, which, together with some other embossed books, he generously determined to present to this Institution, in consideration of the fact, that the funds to print the work had been contributed by citizens of the State of Kentucky. In pursuance of this determination, he presented to the Institution twenty three bound copies of Paradise Lost, five copies of Milton's Complete Works, twelve smaller volumes, ninety unbound copies of Paradise Lost, and forty dollars in money, the proceeds of the sale of a few copies of Paradise Lost, to be expended in binding a portion of the unbound books, presented by him to the Institution. The amount thus contributed by Mr. Headly to the library of the Institution, is more than five hundred dollars—the largest donation ever made to the Institution, at one time, by a person.

To the benevolent gentleman named above, and to all others who have contributed to the use and advancement of the Institution, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

We have, in our former reports to the Legislature, alluded to the great want of books printed in raised letters, for the blind. Within the last 10 days we have been highly pleased to learn, that an effort has been recently commenced in one of our sister States, that promises to supply this pressing want, and in a few years, to furnish a judicious and extensive selection of historical, scientific, poetical, and other useful books, printed in raised letters, for that unfortunate class.

Mr. D. Sherrod, a highly respectable blind gentleman, has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation from the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, and considerable donations from the citizens of that State, to establish a national house, to print books in raised letters for the blind.

The charter granted by the State of Mississippi provides, that this house shall be located in Louisville, Kentucky, and Mr. Sherrod is at present on a visit to this State to procure the incorporation of a board of trustees, to conduct the business of the establishment. He also proposes to visit in person, or by agents, the Legislatures and private citizens of the other States in the Union, to solicit appropriations and donations in aid of this noble enterprise, and to procure the incorporation of a Board of Trustees in each State, to receive and forward to the publishing board in Kentucky, such donations as may be made to this project by the Legislature and citizens.

Inasmuch as the blind in Kentucky will receive their full share of the benefits of this praiseworthy and benevolent undertaking, and as the State of Mississippi has already made a liberal appropriation in aid of it, as the other States will, without doubt, make similar appropriations, we respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to it by the Legislature of Kentucky, in the amount of \$10,000.

The enterprise has the cordial approval of this Board, and we commend Mr. Sherrod to the members of the Legislature as a worthy and intelligent gentleman, well qualified for the great and philanthropic work in which he is engaged.

AMIN BEY.—We lay the following before our readers at the request of a friend of the gentle man to whom the letter of which it is an extract was addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1855.

Sir: In answer to that portion of your letter of the 4th instant which relates to the mission of Amin Bey to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of the American legation at Constantinople sufficiently determines that of that official, which, indeed, has never for a moment been doubted by the Department.

He was received by government in his official capacity, honored as a guest during a long sojourn in the United States, and on his return home a letter was transmitted from his Highness, Resid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, expressing the Sultan's gratification at the friendly manner in which his agent had been received by the Government of the United States.

"His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier in his letter, dated the 6th of January, 1851, "seen in the brilliant reception which has been given to Amin Bey a new proof of the friendship of the American government for the Sultanate, and has directed me to express the great pleasure it has given him."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The N. Y. State Assembly has at last organized. Mr. Thomas G. Alvord was elected Speaker by a vote of 7 Americans and 49 Democrats. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, his opponent, received the votes of 1 American and 53 Republicans. These figures, 56—54, were powerless in a majority rule, but powerful in a plurality rule.

THE FAIRY NEGRO BILL OF TENNESSEE.—This bill which provides for the voluntary enslavement of free persons of color, allows such as are of the age of eighteen years to choose their masters, the master paying in lieu of tax one tenth of their appraised value into the county treasury. The bill passed its third reading in the House, a few days since, by yeas 62, nays 27.

LOST.—A set of Stone Martin Furs, taken by mistake in the dressing room, at the Faure Ball. Please return it to th's office, or to th. EVANS.

THE next day after Kansas is admitted, we can give the news from that State without fearing that our political interests are suffering.

[Washington Union.]

Undoubtedly, for your "political interests," after taking the Lecompton Constitution, will be insensible to further "suffering."

It was our good fortune to have sufficient leisure, on Friday afternoon last, to attend the exhibition of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, at the State House. Mr. Patton, the superintendent, subjected his pupils to an examination which was not only entirely satisfactory, but deeply interesting. When our own eyes filled with sympathetic tears, and our heart wailed up to weep when we observed all around us, men from whose eyes, a tear had not fallen for years, giving full liberty to their feelings, we could no longer wonder that the Legislature had, in this session, given the institution a superintendant asked for, without a single dissenting voice.

In this connection we will copy some extracts from the superintendant's report, which will, no doubt, be very interesting to our readers:

That commendable law of the State, authorizing the officers of this Institution to present, in the name of the State, and at the expense of the Institution, a copy of the Bible, in raised letters, to every graduate of the school, makes a severe draft upon the Treasury of the Institution. The very great cost of books, maps, and other school apparatus for the blind, may be properly appreciated, when it is recollect that the price of a Bible, printed in raised letters, (which in proportion to its size,) is by far the cheapest book ever printed for the blind, is more than sixty times the price of an ordinary Bible printed for the majority of the bona fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas.

This Constitution was framed by a convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, which they most reluctantly represent, that the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices to their names appended, is not the creature of the popular will, but that on the other hand, it has been and is rejected by an overwhelming majority of the bona fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Patton stated that Kentucky is the only State in the Union, which gives to the unfortunate blind, when leaving the Asylum, that priceless gift, the Bible.

We add another extract from the said report:

We also take great pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Mr. J. M. Headly, a former pupil of this Institution, for a very large and valuable addition to that part of the library consisting of embossed books. A few years since, Mr. Headly, being desirous that the blind should enjoy the privilege of reading with their own fingers, the unequalled productions of the sightless, if required to accomplish the work for which they were elected. These proceeded to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas, which, in most of its important provisions is repugnant to the wishes and opinions of the people, and in their opinion, is hostile to the best interests and prosperity of the State.

This Constitution, thus framed, was not submitted by the Convention to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, but on the other hand, their judgments were insulted and their rights outraged, by the pretended submission of what is called the question of Slavery or No Slavery, in such a manner as to present no question, except that of the importation of Slaves into the State in future, and forcing every one who voted, to give his sanction to all the other provisions of the Constitution, and to take, if required, a test oath to support said Constitution.

Under the provisions of the schedule providing for the election, those who voted a ticket marked "Constitution with Slavery," necessarily gave the sanction of their vote to the whole instrument, including the slavery article; and those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution no Slavery," necessarily gave their sanction to all the provisions of the Constitution, except the slavery clause, in lieu thereof substituted a clause prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State in future, and confirming those now in the Territory in slavery, and their posterity after them, for all time to come. This is the simple effect of the vote.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the privilege of voting upon a proposition thus set with conditions often inadmissible and unjust, or the power of deciding upon a single, and is presented, by no means an important question, purchased at the expense of giving the sanction of our votes to provisions that our judgments condemned, was and is considered by the people of Kansas, no boon, but in the other hand, is just fit to be an insult to a people who, knowing and appreciating the rights of freedom, and hence, eight tenths of the people of Kansas rejected the offering with contempt, and refused to participate in an election that thus compelled the majority of an American citizen.

In view of these facts, the Territorial Legislature at its late extra session, provided by law for the submission of the whole Constitution on the 4th of January last, in three distinct propositions, viz:

"Constitution with no Slavery;" and "Against the Constitution."

We have, in our former reports to the Legislature, alluded to the great want of books printed in raised letters, for the blind. Within the last 10 days we have been highly pleased to learn, that an effort has been recently commenced in one of our sister States, that promises to supply this pressing want, and in a few years, to furnish a judicious and extensive selection of historical, scientific, poetical, and other useful books, printed in raised letters, for that unfortunate class.

The returns of this election are not yet all received, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the vote cast against the Constitution is about 11,000; for the Constitution with Slavery, 15; for the Constitution with no Slavery, 21.

This large vote against the Constitution was cast at an election held on the 4th day of January, 1855, under the provision of a law passed on the 17th day of December, 1851, whilst the short and necessary interval, noticed thereof, did not prevent thousands, in the distant and more remote counties of the Territory, where the whole people are opposed to the Constitution, from casting their votes against it. It is much as the pro-slavery party refused to participate in those elections, we present the vote polled at the election provided for by the schedule of the Constitution, which is the only one that can be fairly ascertained.

Mr. D. Sherrod, a highly respectable blind gentleman, has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation from the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, and considerable donations from the citizens of that State, to establish a national house, to print books in raised letters for the blind.

The charter granted by the State of Mississippi provides, that this house shall be located in Louisville, Kentucky, and Mr. Sherrod is at present on a visit to this State to procure the incorporation of a board of trustees, to conduct the business of the establishment.

He also proposes to visit in person, or by agents, the Legislatures and private citizens of the other States in the Union, to solicit appropriations and donations in aid of this noble enterprise, and to procure the incorporation of a Board of Trustees in each State, to receive and forward to the publishing board in Kentucky, such donations as may be made to this project by the Legislature and citizens.

Inasmuch as the blind in Kentucky will receive their full share of the benefits of this praiseworthy and benevolent undertaking, and as the State of Mississippi has already made a liberal appropriation in aid of it, as the other States will, without doubt, make similar appropriations, we respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to it by the Legislature of Kentucky, in the amount of \$10,000.

The enterprise has the cordial approval of this Board, and we commend Mr. Sherrod to the members of the Legislature as a worthy and intelligent gentleman, well qualified for the great and philanthropic work in which he is engaged.

AN OLD LINE WHIG.—DELEGATE.—Mr. President, that a committee on credentials be appointed.

ANOTHER DELEGATE.—I am, as opposed to all

committees and caucuses. I came here to vote for Dick Belling, and I intend to vote for him all the time. Lie Nettall has got no business here—let him stay on the bench! I'm for Dick Belling.

These old line Whigs have got to be like old fish & fish; they are like old w—s—, who have quit their business, and are no longer to be trusted, but want to take charge of every transaction in their line. (cries of "take him down," "pull him down," "dry up," "switch off," &c.)

AN OLD LINE WHIG.—DELEGATE.—Mr. President, the remarks of the delegate are a blunder upon that Spartan band who saved the Union at the last general election—I was always a Whig until that party descended to depths where I could not follow them, where I leaguemate acting with the Democratic party, because I believed—

A DELEGATE.—Take him down, he is a d—d old w—e.

The confusion was so great at this point that remainder of the proceedings were lost.

THE USURY LAW.—Public opinion points very unmistakably towards some modification of the usury laws. The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "The present usury laws are inoperative and not needed. It will be found, upon inquiry where such laws have been abolished, that commercial affairs wear a better aspect. In England they have been removed from the statute books, partially or wholly, for twenty or twenty-five years. In the Western States ten per cent. interest is allowed by statute; and in other States there is no penalty attached to usurious contracts, so that there really is hindrance as to borrowing at any rate a man chooses to pay. It will not do, in this commercial age, for New York to be behind the times. Our Chamber of Commerce has annually for years past urged a repeal of the usury laws of the State. Public sentiment is decidedly against them, and they should be abolished."

FRANKFORT THEATRE.—An announcement in the play bills that Mrs. A. Drake, will shortly make her appearance upon the "boards" at our theatre, has suggested to our recollection the many delightful hours we have enjoyed, whilst witnessing her artistic delineations of historic character.

It is peculiarly appropriate, that Mrs. Drake, who has almost retired from the stage, should once again meet her old friends, in her professional capacity. Frankfort, in day long gaiety, but which many of our citizens well remember, was the theater of her earliest and greatest triumph.

She was then better appreciated, and was altogether so superior to the "tinselry" of the stage, which now a day, makes its reputation by types and humbug, that we feel it our duty to thank Mrs. Drake, for her kindness in once more appearing before a Frankfort audience. She will miss many faces which once wont to greet her in the old theater, yet she will now meet many, who have learned from their fathers and mothers, to admire the genius and respect the name of Mrs. A. Drake.

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The following is a copy of the protest against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which was signed by all the State officers elected under it and recently forwarded to Washington. A similar protest is now in circulation among the members of the Kansas Legislature, and will be signed by a majority of them:

Memorial.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, subject his pupils to an examination which was not only entirely satisfactory, but deeply interesting. When our own eyes filled with sympathetic tears, and our heart wailed up to weep when we observed all around us, men from whose eyes, a tear had not fallen for years, giving full liberty to their feelings, we could no longer wonder that the Legislature had, in this session, given the institution a superintendant asked for, without a single dissenting voice.

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